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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1893,-TWELVE PAGES.

JECTION OF THE ARMY BILL.

DETERMINED TO STAKE ALL HIS POWER ON THE FINAL PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE-HIS WORDS NOT TO BE UNDERSTOOD

AS A MENACE - PRESS COM-MENTS ON THE ADDRESS.

Berlin, May 9 .- After the review of the troops on the Tempelhofer Feld to-day Emperor William commanded the highest officers of the Guards to gather round him, and addressed to them these

"Since we last met the situation created by the Army bill has shown peculiar changes. I could not look forward to the rejection of the bill. On the contrary, trusting to the patriotism of the Reichstag, I hoped for the unconditional accept-The result has caused me deep disappointment and sorrow. I regret that the patriotic men who were in the minority did not succeed in defeating those who were indifferent to the welfare of their country. During the last few days passionate words, which might better have remained unsaid among gentlemen, have been

"I was obliged to dissolve the Reichstag in the hope that the new Reichstag would pass the bill. I am determined, in case this hope also be disappointed, to stake all in my power to obtain the enactment of the measure, for I am too thoroughly convinced of its necessity as a guarantee of the peace of Europe to allow it to be

"We are hearing much about the excitement of the masses just now. I do not think that the German people will allow themselves to be excited by irresponsible meddlers. On the contrary, I know that I am in sympathy with the Princes of the Federal States, the people and the Army. I thank you, gentlemen, for your loyal interest. My desire was to express to you my views concerning the bill, as I did when the bill was introduced.

The Emperor spoke slowly, pausing slightly after every sentence, and emphasized all significant words, as if to direct attention to the serious ness of the situation and the firmness of his resolution to win. The officers grouped around him listened in silence.

The speech has caused a tightening of the general tension. It was printed, double leaded, by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," and is this evening the sole topic of conversation throughout the city. The tendency of public opinion is toward the conviction that the Emperor is pointing straight for the goal of the Prussian reactionaries, and that he will not shun a conflict with constitutionalism. The correspondent of the United Press was assured officially this evening, however, that the Emperor did not wish his speech to be read as a menace to the Reichstag or as a challenge to conflict.

"On the contrary," said the correspondent's informant, "His Majesty desires the most scrupulous adherence to constitutional forms. He feels strongly, however, the urgent need of reforming the Reichstag. He cannot govern with a Reichstag split into ten political parties, among whom, through chance or partisan agreements, majorities are constantly forming against the Government on vital issues. His Majesty does not wish to rule absolutely. He is willing to rule conditionally—even to allow the Parliamentary majority a share in the Government. But what Imperial Cabinet could work with Rebel, Lieber and Richter? Not one of them has under his control a positive working majority; not one of them can get together a majority combination. Few things would please the Emperor better than a consolidation of the Parliamentary factions into two or three large parties with whom he would be able to reckon in determining his policy. Then he would be happy to govern in harmony with the Parliamentary majority."

Prince Bismarck's "Hamburger Nachrichten" protests against stigmatizing as unpatriotic the lous adherence to constitutional forms. He feels

William IV, the Parliament has not before criticised on the parade-ground.

NEGOTIATING FOR CLERICAL SUPPORT.

Rome, May 9.-It is evident that the German Goverament has not given up the idea of securing in some degree the support of the Centre or Clerical party in

since the dissolution of the German Reichstag, the negotiations between Herr von Bulow, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, and Cardinal Rampolla, Papal secretary of State, continue. The object of the ne gotiations on the part of Herr von Bulow is to arriv at arrangements by which pressure from the Vatican will be exerted upon the German Catholic bishops to obtain their support for the Government in the com-ing general elections for the Reichstag; or, in other words, that the bishops, under directions from the Vatican, shall use their influence to have the Centre party nominate and elect candidates who will vote for the Army bill. The Pope some time ago refused to intervene in the policy of the Centre party, and the outcome of the negotiations now under way is ex-

CHANGES IN THE MEXICAN CABINET.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, May 9.-Jose Ives Limantour, formerly Under-Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury in place of Matias Romero, resigned. The new Secretary Is forty-two years old and is wealthy. It is reported that Mr. Romero will be appointed Secretary of Stat and that Ignacio Mariscal, at present Secretary of State, will be made Minister to the United States of England.

greatly enjoyed the second day of her visit here. Sh declares that the situation and aspect of Havana are charming, and expresses regret that her sojourn here will last only six days, saying she would willingly reside here for the rest of her lifetime. The principal buildings of the city are decerated and all the days of this week are holidays by public declaration. Early this morning the band of the German warship Guel senau played before the palace several selections, in-cluding the Spanish royal march. Later in the day the Duke of Tamames, as the representative of the

Catholic pligrims who had come from Germany to testify their devotion to him. The pilgrims were introduced by the Archbishop of Eichstaedt, in Bavaria. The Pope has made arrangements to re-

Infanta and her husband, paid a visit to the Gnel

A DINNER TO CELEBRATE THE BETROTHAL London, May 9.-The betrothal of the Duke of

NEW-HEBRIDES SWEPT BY A HURRICANE.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 9.—The mail brings details of a hurricane which swept the New-Hebrides. The whole settlement at the port of Sandwich was tolliterated and half of New-Caledonia was submerged. At Tchio the floods washed 10,000 tons of nickel ore into the sea and filled the mines with water and

THE RESULTS OF THE SEAL FISHERY.

St. John's, N. F., May 9.—The published statement of the final results of the seal fishery shows the total of the final results of the scal instripts of the scale of the final results of the scale of the final results and the scale of the sca average share of the men engaged is \$1977. The steamer Newfoundhald's men cleared \$60 cach. The ashery is the worst of the century.

SEALING.

THE MODUS VIVENDI DECLARED TO BE A TEM-PORARY ARDICATION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS -THANKS FROM BARON DE COURCEL.

Paris, May 9.-Frederic R. Coudert, of counsel for the United States, concluded his argument to-day before the Behring Sen Tribunal of Arbitration. Mr. Conder that since the adoption of the modus vivendi the its session to-day as a Committee of the Whole on pelagic sealers had increased their demands. ted statements from the counter-case of Great Britain which, he argued, virtually confirmed his con- | sert the words "subordinate to Parliament" in the seal species, and he read and commented on the evidence of London furriers, showing that, while the Ireland a Legislature subordinate to Parliament. seal catch at the Pribyloff Islands was chiefly of etc. males, the seals captured by the pelagic hunters were

Mr. Condert further demonstrated the necessity of putting a stop to pelagic scaling. In support of his tary rules. argument as to seal life and the danger of its complete extinction, he quoted from Professor Huxley and other naturalists and scientists. He contended that the nodus vivendi entered into by the United States and Great Britain was a temporary abdication of the American rights which the United States confidently left to the Tribunal of Arbitration to uphold. In dealing with the question of damages advanced by Great Britain, Mr. Condert said that the British claims in respect to a prospective catch were unlenable.

When Mr. Coudert had finished his speech, haron de Courcel, the president of the Tribunal, said to him: You have captivated our attention by a remarkable display of talent. We have to thank you for the great ability, liveliness and humor with which you have carried us over what would otherwise have been a rather dreary field of questions of fact. Allow me to add that, as a Frenchman, I have been happy to see shine in your manner some of the best characteristics of

FIGHTING THE CHOLERA ABROAD. MEDICAL STUDENTS SENT TO SIBERIA-FRENCH

VESSELS QUARANTINED AT BREMEN. St. Petersburg, May 9.-The cholera is increasing in Tobolsk, the most westerly government of Siberia, and several medical students who were completing their curriculum at St. Petersburg have been sent to reinforce the Stherian physicians and assist them in

dealing with the pestilence.

Bromen, May 9.-The authorities at this port have ordered a quarantine against all vessels arriving from French ports. This action is due to the spread of cholera in France.

AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM. AMERICAN WOMEN PRESENTED AND THE COS

London, May 9 -Oncen Victoria held a Drawing

Room this afternoon at Euckingham Palace. Aloon the women received was Srs. Phelps, wife of E4 ward J. Phelps, formerly American Minister to England, and now one of the counsel for the United States before the Learing Sca Tribunal of Arbitration. Mrs Phelps were a tinck satin dress triumed with lace and a brounde train, diamond ornaments. The wife of General George B. Williams were a

of white satin brocade, diam-Mrs. Howell, of New-York, were a dress copied from a portrait of Queen Louise of Prussia in the palace at Berlin. It was of old gold brocade, with Em pire corsage, and a train of white satin. also were a diamond that and necklace Mrs. J. B. Morgan wore a white satin dress em broidered with pearls, and a train of white brocaded Miss Ursula Morgan wore a white dress, spangled with silver, and Miss Romela Dahlgren, a granddaughter of the late Admiral John A. Dahlgren, United States Navy, wore a handsome dresimilar to that of Miss Mergan. Miss Day were a white poult de sole dress with lace and satin train Miss Alice Day were a white satin moire antique dress.

Mrs. Henry White, wife of the American Charge presented the American women to the Oneen. Mrs. White wore a white satin dress, em-Parliamentary majority."

Prince Bismarck's "Hamburger Nachrichten"

Prince Bismarck's "Hamburger Nachrichten"

protests against stigmatizing as unpatriotic the
Deputies who voted against the Army bill. The
majority, it says, differed from the Government
only as to the amount of the increase.

The "Freisinning Zeitung," edited by Eugen
Richter, says that since the time of Frederick
Williams to the Queen.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN AUSTRALIA.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF VICTORIA, WITH LIABILITIES OF ABOUT £2,400,000.

Melbourne, May 9,-The bank of Victoria Limited, has suspended. According to the balance sheet of last December the deposits amounted to over £7,000,000. J. D. Law is the general manager, and A. E. Wallis the accountant. fallure is of great importance. The bank had several branches, and its London office was at No. 28 Clement's Lane, E. C.
The subscribed capital of the bank is £1,200,000, and the Babilities are about double that amount.

The number of bank failures in Australia recently has been remarkable. The most disastrons was the collapse of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, on April 20, with liabilities of £13,000,000 and deposits of £11,000,000. On April 30 the National Bank of Australia suspended payment. As Habilities, in the Colonies only, were £7,500,000. The last previous failure was a comparatively small one—that o the Colonial Bank of Australia—on May 5, these banks had hundreds of branches throughout Colonies, as well as offices in London. In a every case the suspension was due to heavy drawals of deposits.

PRODUCTION OF "FALSTAFF" FORBIDDEN THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FEARS VERDI'S APPEARANCE AT TRIESTE.

Vienns, May 9.—It is rumored that the Govern-ment has forbidden the production of "Falstaff," with Verdi leading, in Trieste, as it fears that Verdi's appearance would be made the occasion of an Ir ridentist demonstration.

For the third time within a few days the most important news from Europe, aside from that relative to the dissolution of the German Reichstag, refers to Trieste and consequently to the maintenance of friend dip between Italy and Austria, which involves the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. The increased Austrian persecutions of Italians in Trieste may bring another renewal in the Rome Chamber of the attacks already directed by the Radicals against King Humbert's Government, and at least force it to assume cold attitude toward its present Austro-Hungarian ally. The policy of the latter is to suppress all op portunities wideh its Italian subjects in Trieste could seize upon to proclaim their anti-Austrian sentiments, and it is certain that they would burst out if Verdi -hould himself attend at Trieste the production of

his latest opera.

The fears of the authorities of Trieste on this ground are justified by what occurred there on April 23. On the evening of that day the third performance of Mascagni's opera, "The Rantzans," was to be given. The public arrived in large numbers at the Politeama Rossi and displayed great indignation at the action of the Austrian police in suppress-ing the performance on the previous Saturday. When the maestro Ferrari appeared to direct the orchestra he was received with tremendous applause, which was repeated many times during the perform ance. At the second act the audience called for the ance. At the second act the audience called for the Royal Italian March, while from the galleries were thrown dalsies, called in Italian Margherite. The police ordered the clearing of the theatre, which was not accomplished without a violent struggle with the audience, and the arrest of several young men. The excitement in the city was intense.

To this narrative the "Progresso Italo-Americano" of New-York, a highly patriotic Italian organ, though strongly Ministerial, adds another fact showing the anti-Austrian sentiments of the population of Trieste. Despite the dissolution of the Municipal Council because it had voted an address of congratulation because it had voted an address of congratulation on the occasion of the silver wedding of the Italian King and Queen, the women of the city sent to Rome a splendid crown of flowers bearing the inscription, "To the Queen of Italy. The young ladies of Trieste, 1-68-1-93." The arms of the House of Savoy and of the Afriatic Halian city were embroidered on both sides of the crown's ribbons, and it was ornamented with daisles or margherites, and

A PARADE-GROUND SPEECH ON THE RE- END OF HIS ARGUMENT AGAINST PELAGIC THE HOME RULE BILL INTACT. A CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK AND ITS

AMENDMENTS VOTED DOWN IN THE COM

MR. BARTLEY'S AND MR. SEXTON'S MOTIONS LOST, THE FORMER BY 202 TO 257, AND

THE LATTER BY 466 TO 40. He , the Irish Home Rule bill. G. C. T. Bartley, Contention that pelagic scaling was gradually destroying | first clause of the till, so as to make the clause read, "On and after the appointed day there shall be in

> Mr. Gladstone said that Mr. Bartley's motion implied a disbelief in the assurances of the Government and therefore overstepped the bounds of Parliamen-

Mr. Bartley appealed to the Chairman to state whether the amendment was in order or not, and the Chairman decided that the words were admissible. Mr. Gladstone thereupon denounced the amendment as obviously intended to put a slight upon the Legislature, and implying distrust of that

Legislature on the part of Parliament. G. J. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the dequer, accused the Government of practically eval-Legislature. Mr. Geschen sald that if Mr. Gladstone was in earnest in his alleged purpose to make the Imperial Parliament supreme, he would not hesitate

accept the amendment. Colonel Saunderson, Conservative member for Arnagh, asked Mr. Glad tone what machinery in the bill enabled the nominal supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to be enforced. All the machinery that he (Colonel Saunderson) could see in the bill was Irish, beyond the control of the Imperial Parliament, and would not be worth a straw.

After considerable debate the amendment was relected by a vote of 202 to 257.

William Redmond, Parnellite member for East moved that the Irish Legislative Assembly

Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, on the ground that the paramount assembly ought to be called a Parliament, as distinguished from the body to which

the Parliament delegated certain powers.

Mr. Morley said that the distinction between Parliament and Legislature was merely a matter of sentiment, without material significance.

Mr. Labouchere, leader of t.e. Radicals, remarked that, while not retarding mans but things, be kness that Irish sentiment would be gratined if the Assembly in Dublin were called a Parkament, illetherefore advised the Prime Minister to accept the amendment. The vote against the amendment was 466 to 49.

Saunders, Liberal member for Newington William Saunders, Liberal member for Newhation Milliam is the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill, but finally voted with his party, is about to retire from Parliament in deference to the was es of his constituents, who are displeased with his course.

COUNT SPONNECK TO GO TO VIENNA. Copenhagen, May 9.-Count sponneck, Dantsh Minlangton, will be transferred to Vienna.

SMOTHERED IN THE MUD.

A CHILD SINKS IN THE MIRE OF A SWAMP AT ASTORIA, L. L.

Mrs. Katherine Cox, a widow living at No West Slavy-seventh-st., New York, went to Long Island City yesterday morning to visit her friend, Mrs. David Mann, of No. 53s Hamilton st., Astoria, Mrs. Cox was accompanied by her sixteen months old son While dinner was being prepared the child wandered into the street. When his mother went in search of him he could not be found. The case wa reported to the First Precinct station, and Policemen They found him almost engulfed in a swamp unction of Broadway and the Boulevard. There was little or no water in the mire, but the ground was soft and elastic enough to give way beneath the boy's weight, leaving only the top of his head visitie to the surface. He was conscious when found. Dr Strong was summoned, but after working over his little patient several hours it was found that the body was taken to his home in New York

NO MORE WORKING FOR TWO MASTERS.

NAVAL OFFICERS CAN HAVE NO MORE LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO RECEIVE PRIVATE

Washington, May 5 (Special).- Naval officers can no longer hope for extended leaves of absence to accept employment with private business firms. This de-Hereafter officers desiring to eiter outside employ the past there have been good reasons for authoriz-ing officers to join private concerns and by their prossional knowledge and experience to aid in the work fessional knowledge and experience of rebuilding the Navy. In the opinion of the authorities in this direction, development has reached such a stage that such services from officers are to longer Herbert for some time, and his decision in the matter was not made without careful consideration. In conversation to-day the Secretary said that it was not his present intention to interfere with the orders of his predecessors in cases where leaves had been granted officers, but that existing leaves would not be extended to permit officers to continue their pri-vate engagements; and in future furloughs would not vate engagements, and in the secretary be given to officers for this purpose. The Secretary feels that so long as a man remains in the Navy he should serve the Government alone and devote his

Among the officers affected by Secretary Herbert's late Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, who has two years' leave of absence from January last; Lieutenant Commander Wm. Swift, employed by Seliers & Com-pany, of Philadelphia, and furloughed until F-bruary 1, 1894; Lieutenant Commander F. W. Symonds and Calef Engineer L. W. Robinson, employed in private capacities at the World's Fair, each with a year's leave of absence; Mentenant-Commander C. C. Cornwell, employed by the Thomson-Houston Company, en leave; Lieutenant A. V. Wadhams, lecturing, on leave until September 1, 1893; Lieutenant C. A. Stone, em ployed by Carnegle & Company, on leave till March 16, 1894; Lieutenant W. H. Driggs, employed by an ordnance company baving contracts with the Government, furloughed until September 1 next; Lieutenant W. P. Clason, on leave till June 30 next attending W. P. Clason, on leave IIII June 30 next attenues to private business; Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, employed by Cramp & Sons, on leave IIII January, 1895; Lieutenant W. W. Wood, employed by the American Projectile Company, on leave since October, 1890; Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, employed by the Nicaragna Canal Company, on leave till June 3 next, and Civil Engineer E. A. Peary, employed by the Philadelphia Geographic Society, on leave until November 2, 1895.

Denver, May 9 .- J. H. Ernest Waters, a well-known nining engineer and manager of mines, was found dead in his bed at the Denver Clubbouse this morning He had con-mitted suicide by taking morphine. Waters was probably one of the best known mining engineers in America and had a European reputation also. Some of his greatest engineering work was done for the Japanese Government near Tokio.

Minneapolis, May 9.-A Bismarck (N. D.) dispatch to "The Journal" says: The Supreme Court to-day handed down two important decisions. One affirms the validity of the Constitutional Prohibition amend-ment, which had been attacked through a writ of habeas corpus applied for on behalf of a Fargo saloon-keeper. The other is that Governor Shortridge's appointments made since the Senate's adjournment are invalid, since not made with the Senate's advice and consent. The Senate refused to confirm his appointments for the Board of Trustees of the his appointments for the Board of Trustees of the State Prison, and after it adjourned he named the same men. Under the decision the old officials held over until the Senate confirms the Governor's appoint-ments. The Governor is a Populist, and had ap-pointed Populists and Democrats whom the Repub-lican Senate would not confirm.

THE KAISER TO HIS GUARDS. MR. COUDERT COMPLIMENTED. with pandes, Indicating that Trieste never forgot WORLD'S FAIR PEOPLE HIT. MR. BLOUNT TO BE MINISTER. REPUBLICAN HOSTS GATHER.

BRANCH AT JACKSON PARK CLOSED.

MORE THAN \$2,500,000 TIED UP-BELIEF THAT THE DEPOSITORS WILL BE PAID-ALLEGA-TIONS OF BAD MANAGEMENT-DIS-CLAIMERS BY EXPOSITION

> OFFICIALS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, May 9 .- Bank Examiner Sturgis has taken charge of the Chemical National Bank of this city and has closed its doors. The Chemical has a capital of \$1,000,000, and deposits amount ing to about \$1,400,000. The entire amount tied up by the failure approximates \$2,500,000. Depositors will lose nothing, though the capital will probably be nearly wiped out. The World's Fair branch of the Chemical National, established at Jackson Park by the authority of a special act of Congress, has also been obliged to suspend, thereby locking up \$105,000 deposited since May 1. In the absence of instructions from Controller Eckels. Bank Examiner Sturgis held that the branch must be treated as a part of the main bank, though arrangement had been made to establish it on an independent basis, and to secure depositors by a special deposit of \$100,000 with the Equitable Trust Company. The Controller was asked by ing the question of Imperial control over the Irish telegraph for a ruling under which it was hoped that the World's Fair branch might continue in business, so as to enable depositors to draw their money; but it looks as though they may have to take chances with other depositors.

About 706 accounts are kept at the Chemical: none of them, however, are netably large, so that no serious general embarrassment will result from the failure, though the tying up of \$2,500,000 for

We paid out \$500,000 yesterday and \$250,-000 Saturday," said President Curry, in explanation, "and the drain was greater than the bank could stand. and, failing to secure assistance from other banks, engineer of the Jersey City Waterworks. had to close our doors. We accordingly rotified Pank Examiner Sturgis last evening, and he took possession of our offices. The run yesterday was entirely unexpected and seems to have been quitenecidental," When asked if he felt that the banks for the stand they took in the matter Mr. Curry answered that he would not like to say that; but he added: "Some of the banks took mighty good care to protect themselves. The capital stock of the bank is sail to be

held by 200 or 300 persons in this community, family of adult children survives him. but largely scattered in small amounts. When asked who the principal stockholders were Presi

Bank Examiner Storgis said to-night that it would be some days before a statement would the springfield ave, track at Betford st., when the be ready. "My investigation so far," tinued, "does not lead me to believe that the failure is a had one, and it is likely that the depositors will be secured. The suspension was ansed by loans, which it was found hard to ollect. I do not think there is the slightest dishonesty in the whole matter. It is one of the misfortunes of banking, and is due to errors in judgment more than anything clas."

Among banking men the suspension caused little excitement. The Chemical National was not a member of the Clearing House, and for the last ix months it has been regarded as rather shaky. business of the old Chemical Trust and Savings Bank when the National charter was taken out.

suspend," said Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank, and chairman of the Clearing House Committee, in an interview to-day, Their methods were not quite such as to inspire good and bad paper. Mr. Curry, the president, did not seem to be quite up to Chicago financiering, and was in a little above his depth. The starting of the World's Fair branch was an unwise act. Ten thousand dollars was paid to the Exposition authorities for the concession, and \$20,000 more must have been expended in fitting up the offices. There was little profit to be made in the enter-

prise, anyway." The real object of the World's Pair branch seems to have been to gather in the deposits of the receipts from gatemoney among the side-show managers in the Midway Plaisance. There was some little flurry to day in that region when the announcement of the

failure was made. Side by side with the statement of Mr. Gage should be put that of President Higinbotham, who in the same newspaper is reported to have said: Our position is just this: We have indorsed the bank only in so far as any person might indorse any national banking institution in the country. It was a legally organized corporation under the banking laws of the United States, under the banking laws of the United States, amenable to all the rules and regulations of the National Government. As far as the Council of Administration is concerned, it is my personal opinion that it is not and caenot be held responsible for any liabilities arising from the bank's embarrassment. I am endexvoring to get the Council together so that the matter can be discussed."

President Palmer, of the National Commission, ridiculed the story that is being circulated to the effect that the Commission can in any way be held responsible. The Commission, he said, had not only not indersed the back, but knew nothing about it. It was entirely out of the Commission's

At the meeting of the World's Fair Commission At the meeting of the World's Fair Commission to-day there was considerable discussion of the bank failure. Commissioner Gammon, of Okla-homa, offered the following resolutions, which caused much confusion, as it was not expected that the matter would be brought up in the meet-

Whereas, It has come to our notice that the bank lo-cated in this (Administration) building has closed its

Whereas, Hs closing has caused much distress on the part of its dependance, especially among foreign exhilitors, who are not familiar with our language and customs and the nature of obtaining means for introduct use, which jenders this situation particularly distressing, and Whereas, Congress gave this body full charge of all in-tercourse with the representatives and exhibitors from for-eign nations and looks to us for their protection; now,

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Chair to investigate, as far as may be, the affairs of said bank, and report to this commission as to the aivisability of peraliting said tank to resume bus n as upon the grounds of the Exposition.

of the Exposition.

Several dissenting voices were heard, to the effect that the Commission had no right to investigate the affairs of the bank, but an equal number were positive that the Commission hal such right. Commissioner Stearns, of Idaho, said that he knew positively that the bank was in a "rotten" condition, that he had known this for some time and that, had he been present when the concession was granted, he would have entered a positive protest against such action.

After further debate, the resolution was adopted, an I Messrs, Gammon, of Oklahoma; Goodwin, of Colorado; Tillar, of Arkansas; Hay, of Wyoming; Scott, of Nebriska, and Boach, of North Carolina, were appointed as the committee. President Curry came to this city from Aurora, Ill., about two years e.g., ile had been conducting a bank in that city for about five years. Several bank officials, who declined to allow their names to be used, expressed their belief that a good showing would be made in the liquidation, and that the failure was undoubtedly due to the efforts and inducements put forth by the bank to get trade away from older institutions.

HE WILL REMAIN AT HONOLULU.

MINISTER STEVENS ORDERED TO TURN THE LE-

GATION OVER TO HIM AT ONCE. Washington, May 9 .- Officials of the State Departnent to-night confirm the predictions heretofore madthat ex-Representative Blount would be appointed Minister Resident to the Hawalian Islands. It had been supposed that Minister Stevens would remain in charge of the legation until the 24th of this month, at which time he had announced his intention of sailing for san Francisco. It is now shown that Mr. Stevens has been instructed to turn over the legation forthwith to Commissioner Blount, who has been appointed his successor. There is reason to believe that Mr. Stevens was not allowed to remain in charge of the legation until the 24th inst. beause of his activity in behalf of annexation

It is further stated at the Department that Messrs. Rowen and Sewall, who went to Honolulu shortly ofter Commissioner Blount's arrival, have been active in their efforts to stimulate sentiment on the Islands in favor of annexation, and are thought to have created the impression that in so doing they were representing the President. Secretary Gre has informed Mr. Blount that the President reputiates everything said and done by these gentlemen. Mr. Sewall was an applicant for the office of Third Assistant Secretary of State under the present Administration, but falled to secure the appointment

Ex-Minister stevens, who will sail for the United States on the 24th inst., will be accompanied by Stevens and Miss Stevens. They will bring with them the body of the daughter who was drowned Letters received by naval officers early in this year. and others in the Government service indicate that the provisional Government maintains a firm hold, ble. letter states that the native sentiment in favor of annexation is growing.

DEADLY WORK OF THE TROLLEY.

AN OLD MAN KILLED IN JERSEY CITY, AND A BOY IN NEWARK.

The first fatal accident on the Jersey City trolley line occurred at Fremont-st, yesterday. The yiethm was Samuel P. Dougherty, a well-known resident of We simply ran out of eash, the city, having been at one time the consulting eventy-six years old. Mr. Dougherty rode down the Heights on a motor car, and got off at Fremont-st. As he did so he passed behind the car he had left and stepped directly in front of car No. 339, which was going in the opposite direction. His body was fearfully mangled and so fastened in the wheels Chemical has cause of grievance against other that it could not be removed until the car was Felix McCoy, the motorman, was rested on a charge of manslaughter and committed Mr. Dougherty prepared the recent history of the "John Bull" engine for the Pennsyl-

and an electric car at Newark. The boy was on the cent of a light wagon belonging to Issue Jackson, t bacco dealer, of No. 29 Canal-st., New-York, liam Jackson, the driver, attempted to drive acrosfront wheels of the wagon were struck by the car. Rosensicin was hurled from the seat and his neek broken. He lived in Allen st., between Grand and Hester sts., New-York.

HIGH WATER IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

MUCH UNEASINESS FELT ALL MONG ITS LOWER COURSE.

Washington, May 9.-The Weather Bureau has is sued the following special river bulletin: The waters of the Mississippi River are very high

and Issaquein counties, Mississippi.

The Mississippi at Arkansas City, thirty-seven miles below the mouth of the Arkansas River, has risen with unexpected rapidity in the past week, at the rate of 0.6 of a foot a day, and is now 48.4 feet. day past the rate of rise has diminished to one-half

ances are that the rate of diminish for a few days until the stage is stationary, and later on will rise again, The unprecedented rise in this part of the river has been due to the great rises in the Arkansas and White rivers. At Little Rock, 218 miles above Arkan-

what it was during the two preceding days.

At Cairo there has been a steady rise from 41.5 feet on April 26 to 49.3 to-day. It is not likely this latter stage will be much exceeded. The rise in the last two days has been only .2 of a foot. The stage will, however, remain high for a considerable time. At St. Louis, 168 miles above Cairo, the stage has fallen five feet since May 3, and is 26.4 to-day. The rate of full is diminishing. At Kansas City, 401 miles

above St. Louis, the Missouri has risen 3 of a foot the last day, and the stage is 11.2; at Davenport, 331 miles above St. Louis, there has been a rise of 1.5 feet since May 5, and the stage is 12.4.

The height of river to-day at Cairo is 1.1 feet greater than the highest reached there last year, which was 48.2. On the date of the Cairo crest last year the stage at Arkansas (ity was 47.4 as compared with 18.4 at the same place to day, and at Vicksburg the stage was 46.6 as compared with 45.8 to-day. At Arkansas City last year the river continued to rise for a month after the Cairo crest, and reached 49.9 feet; at Vicksburg it reached 48.4 about the same time. These stages would undoubtedly have been exceeded

These stages would undoubtedly have been exceeded if the levees had held together; at Arkansas City probably 51 feet would have been reached.

The rise last year was added to greatly by the great the in the Arkansas. At Little Rock the stage reached 28 feet twenty-two days after the care crest. It is impossible to foresee what the stages of the Arkansas may be twenty days hence. The most reasonable expectation is that the Arkansas River will continue to fall and remain at a low stage.

The chances are that the height of the Mississippi River at Arkansas City will increase to 50 feet or above, and at Vicksburg to 49 feet or more, within the next ten days if the levees hid. Presumably the levees are greatly strengthened and improved above what they were last year.

Rochester, May 9 (special).-In spite of the statement that neither the Warner Medicine Company of Rochester nor that of London will be affected by H. H. Warner's assignment, it appears that Mr. Warner wes the London concern a large amount of money He owns about four-fifths of its capital stock. As security for the payment of the amount due the company by Watner, said by seme to be as high as \$1,000,000, the company holds large blocks of its own stock, credited on its books to H. H. Warner. Some of Warner's London stock, however, was pledged to of Warner's London stock, however, was packed to other creditors by Mr. Warner as security for the ex-tension of his paper. This latter will not come into the resignee's hands and cannot be used to pay either his general creditors or the London company. No his general creations of the London company. No estimate is given of the amount of stock used in securing extensions, and until that is known the exact condition of the London concern and of the Rochester corporation, in which the London company holds a large majority of stock, cannot be definitely ascertained. Mr. Warner is quoted as saying that he is "down for keeps."

ST. PAUL'S NEW AUDITORIUM OPENED.

St. Paul, Minn., May 9.—The opening of the mammotl new St. Faul Auditorium to-night was a great artistic and social success, its 6,000 seats being filled by appreciative auditors for the grand concert. Frau Materna, the dramatic soprano, whose appearance marked the opening of her second American concert tour, was heard at her best in a hulf dozen selections. Mr. Plunket Green, the famous English baritone, gave

THE CUSHING TO PRACTISE AT NEWPORT. Newport, R. I., May 9.-The torpedo boat Cushing has been formally attached to the torpedo station, where she will be used for practice work.

TO REPEAT HIS EULOGY ON BLAINE. Lewiston, Me., May 9.—In response to an invita-tion from leading citizens, Senator Frye will repeat his enlogy on Blaine in City Hall, Lewiston, Friday evening, May 19.

LEAGUE DELEGATES AND NATIONAL COM-

MITTEEMEN IN LOUISVILLE.

A LIVELY CONTEST DEVELOPED OVER CHAIR-MAN CARTER-PREPARATIONS FOR

THE MEETINGS TO-DAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Louisville, May 9.-The sixth annual Convention of the Republican National League, which will begin here to-morrow, is overshalowed today by the meeting of the regular National Republican Committee. This meeting is also called for to-morrow. It will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning, two hours before the club men begin their deliberations, and it is expected that all of the business before it will be finished by noon, the hour at which President Clarkson intends to

call the League assembly to order. When this special meeting of the National Committee was called comparatively little interest was felt in it: the general understanding being that Chairman Carter merely desired to get the members together for the purpose of consultation, and that he had no other object in view than this, and a desire to assist Mr. Clarkson in making the club gathering a success. In other words, this meeting was part of a plan that embraced with the League convention those of the Tariff League, the Women's Republican League and the college clubs, in order that this second attempt on the part of the party managers to give an impetus to Republicanism in Dixie might be as vigorous as possi-

OPPOSITION TO CHAIRMAN CARTER

Such was evidently the thought in Mr. Carter's mind when he issued the call. The National Committee meeting was to be one void of special significance, but the way in which matters have developed here within the last thirty-six hours inspires the belief that it may prove as exciting as the famous meeting in Washington last June. after Chairman Campbell had tendered his resignation. This is in consequence of the vigorous opposition that has developed against Chairman This opposition Carter's continuance in office. manifested itself yesterday with the arrival of Richard Kerens, Powell Clayton and N. B. Scott. Mr. Kerens is a member of the committee from Misseuri. Mr. Clayton represents Arkansas in the National Committee. Mr. Scott is the member from West Virginia. He is a warm friend of Stephen B. Elkins. His opposition to Mr. Carter is attributed to a desire on his part to have Mr. Elkins made the chairman of the committee

These gentlemen constitute a triumvirate of marked activity, and they have been working hard tenry Rosenstein, filteen years old, was instantly since their arrival urging their views upon the killed yesterday afternoon by the collision of a wagon other members. One of the chief arguments they set forth is that Mr. Carter is not legally chairman. They say that he was simply the choice of the executive committee, and that the excentive committee had power from the general committee to name officers for the latter for the campaign only; that Mr. Carter is not even a member of the general committee, that, though he holds the proxy for Montana at present, he could not now be elected to represent that State, and that even if he could the National Committee would not select him for its official This is the main argument against Mr. Carter, but it is frequently supplemented, when discussion grows warm, by criticism by his opponents of the way in which he managed the last campaign. Mr. Kerens is particularly sejust below the mouth of the Arkansas River, and there is great danger of an overflow in Desha and to be due to a nersonal difference that took place Chicot counties, Arkausas, and in Bolivar, Washington between the chairman and the member from Missouri. EASTERN MEMBERS CONSERVATIVE.

Mr. Kerens's crusade had gained considerable headway when Mr. Manley, of Maine; Mr. Hobart, of New-Jersey, and other Eastern members of the committee arrived last night. listened attentively to what the leaders of the opposition had to say, and while admitting the force of the argument as to the legality of Mr. Carter's election, they pointed out the impropriety aking any change at present, suggesting that sas City, the river rose from 15.1 feet on April 29 to it was easy for the General Committee Things were run in a rather loose, injudicious way.

25.2 on May 3. It has fallen slowly, and the height
They did not seem to know the difference between 1s now 20.9. sympathy with any effort that sought to blame any one in particular for the result of the November election. Mr. Manley and Mr. Hobart were each in turn urged to accept the chairmanship, but both declared in the most emphatic manner that they would not do so under any circumstances, and that they would oppose any change for the present. Some one suggested Mr. Clarkson's election in place of Mr. Carter, but Mr. Kerens, it is reported, declared that such a change

> As a result of this conference, an active canvase was begun by both sides, and it has been kept up throughout the afternoon and evening. So far as can be learned, however, the majority indorse the position taken by Mr. Manley, Mr. Hobart and Mr. Martin, who represent Pennsylvania. Ex-Senator Lispenard Stewart, who holds Mr. Sutherland's proxy for New-York State, agreed with the Maine and New-Jersey view of the case. So does Mr. Fessenden's proxy from Connecticut; so do Mr. Partlett, of New-Hampshire; Dr. Potter, of Rhode Island; Mr. Hahn, of Ohio, and Dr McGee, of the District of Columbia. J. S. Clarkson, who reprosents Iowa, will, of course, stand by Mr. Carter. Mr. Huston, of Indiana, it is said, is in sympathy with Mr. Kerens, but, assuming that he represents the ex-President's views, Mr. Carter's friends say that he cannot well make an active fight against the present chairman in view of the letters that have passed between Mr. Harrison and Mr. Carter since the campaign closed. These letters, they say, express the heartiest commendations of Mr. Carter's management of the canvass.

VIEWS OF THE MAJORITY NOT KNOWN.

The majority of the members of the committee will arrive late to-night and early to-morrow morning. The views of most of them are not known, but Mr. Kerens is confident that they will stand by him, and if his confidence is not misplaced Mr. Carter may be deposed. However, owing to the way in which the veteran members of the committee have rallied in the latter's support, and to the prevailing opinion that it is unwise to take action now, or, as one member expressed it, "to have a row at a funeral," it is more than likely that no change will be made. In the mean time an exceedingly lively canvas: is going on, and one that distracts attention from the great league meeting.

Mr. Carter has been here since yesterday. He is at the Louisville Hotel. Apparently, he is in the most complacent frame of mind. He smiles at the opposition to him, and says that it will not amount to anything. He talks more, in fact, about the claims of Mr. De Young, of California, who insists that he is chairman now because he was regularly elected vice-chairman when Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, was chosen head of the committee, and that consequently on Mr. Campbell's resignation he became his successor in office. It is practically settled, however, that if Mr. Finner trees, then was an orchestra of several songs. Assisting them was an orchestra of forty-five pieces and a chorus of 800 trained voices the majority of the committee agree with Mr. comprising the St. Paul and Minnespolis Choral Association under the leadership of Frofessor Baldwin.

Manley and Mr. Hobart in supporting Mr. Carsociation under the leadership of Frofessor Baldwin. ter, a resolution will be adopted to-morrow indorsing the action taken by the executive committee in selecting Mr. Carter and other officers, and con.inuing them in office—that is, all, except Mr. McComas, who resigned from the secretaryship when he was appeinted Judge of the District of Columbia. Mr Manley will be elected to succeed Mr. Mct omas to-morrow, and he will accept

> It is gratifying to be able to state that the League Convention promises to be more success